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Europe, contributing largely to a clearer understanding of those factors which made for war. Beginning with a discussion of the dawn of the national idea, he takes up in turn the growth of that idea in France, Germany, Spain, Italy and the Slavic Kingdoms, concluding with a consideration of The German Theory of the State, Nationality and Militarism, Nationality since 1855 and Internationalism."

A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL from its Foundation through the Period of the Adoption of the Organic Act. By Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan. Vol. II, 1815-1878. New York, The Macmillan Company 1916, pp. XVI, 707.

The second volume of this valuable work maintains the high standard of the first.

RICHMOND COLLEGE HISTORICAL PAPERS. Vol. I, No. 2, June 1916, Virginia Loyalists 1775-1783 and Essays on the Presidential Election of 1850 in Virginia, Andrew Stevenson, and the Campaign of 1855 in Virginia and the Fall of the Know-Nothing Party with Important Historical Documents. Edited by D. R. Anderson, Ph. D. Head of the Department of History and Political Science. Published annually. Price \$1.00. For copies address the Editor, Richmond College, Va., Richmond, Va., 1916, pp. 182.

Richmond College (and it should be added, Randolph-Macon) is doing a most valuable work in studying the Revolutionary and post Revolutionary history of Virginia. These studies were begun not long ago and have already produced results of importance. In the present instalment the papers, as they appear, are by John A. George, M. A., a young man of marked talent whose death is much lamented; Margaret K. Monteteiro, B. A.; Eugene N. Gardner, M. A., and Constance M. Gay, B. A. It is a pleasant thing for believers in the higher education of women to see what serious and scholarly work the young ladies of Westhampton College are doing. At the end of the historical studies is published a collection of petitions and letters to the Virginia Conventions and Legislatures 1775-1783 asking redress for various grievances.

As has been said all the papers are valuable; but our space will admit detailed notice, even briefly, of only one. Mr. George's paper on the Virginia Loyalists 1775-83 presents the recent view of the subject in opposition to that formerly held, as a mere matter of belief without much investigation, that they were few in number. In his carefully studied and very interesting paper the author certainly shows the presence of a considerable Loyalist element; but in such things numbers are not all. One cannot help feeling that the large Loyalist element in Virginia (like some other historical discoveries) is a historian's party rather than a real vital fact. Theoretically the Loyalists should have been of considerable importance—really they mattered but little. There were two classes of Loyalists whose position was creditable. People

like Beverley, Corbin, Wormeley and some others had been educated at English universities and had so many associations with England that it was a bitter wrench to break the ties. Some of these men entered the English army; but others, like Lord Falkland in the great Civil War, saw so much reason on each side that it was difficult for them to support one or the other. The other class composed of British merchants, factors and clerks, were really not Virginians at all and were entirely right in their support of the home government. The remainder of Loyalists in the East were an obscure leaderless mob, some of whom drifted from side to side as fear actuated, and others were in gangs held together by "cohesion of public plunder." The Tories of the West were equally unimportant. It is absurd to suppose that a set of illiterate and half barbarous mountaineers should be actuated by convictions on constitutional matters or patriotic devotion to England. Like the Union men in the mountains during our Civil War they were simply "agin' the government" which was nearest. They disliked the taxes and the draft as their descendants did.

Reviews of Dr. H. J. Eckenrode's *The Revolution in Virginia*, and Col. J. C. Wise's *The Long Arm of Lee*, are unavoidably postponed until the next number.